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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE AT MARS LE TOUR.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS WIN THE DAY.

The Road Open to Chalons and Paris.

A Portion of the French Army Forced Back to Metz.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S FORCES CUT OFF.

Possible Capitulation of the French Army of the Rhine.

Further Negotiations for Peace.

Letter from the Pope to King William.

He Offers His Mediatious to Restore Peace.

King William States the Conditions.

Feeling in Russia Against Prussia.

Demonstration of Students at Moscow.

Active Negotiations Between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

The Prussians Demand an Armistice and are Refused by the French.

Serious Illness of the Emperor.

HIS REVERSES CHARGED TO TREASON.

Prussia will Discuss no Proposition Outside of Paris.

FRENCH RETREATING IN THREE COLUMNS.

Five Battles Since Sunday, and Five French Victories.

The Tuileries Gardens an Outdoor Hospital.

Movements and Doings of the Emperor.

He Directs His Officers to Imitate the Tactics of the Enemy.

Speck of Trouble in the Corps Legislatif.

Prussian Victory at Mars le Tour—Garrison at Metz Famishing—The French Army of the Rhine Was Capitulate—The Fight on Sunday—The Road Open to Paris.

LONDON, August 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: The French armies were separated by the victory at Mars le Tour. The main army at Metz has been brought to bay by the German first and second armies, under General Manteuffel and Prince Frederick Charles. The Crown Prince Frederick William, with a third army, is now proceeding rapidly to the north-west, where he will attack Major General Trochu, who, with the French reserves, is now posted at Chalons.

The *Times'* correspondent also declares that the garrison at Metz is in a famishing condition. There are no provisions at Metz, and the avenues of supply have been intercepted.

The *Times* declares that unless Marshal Bazaine can, by a bold stroke, cut his way through the German army and extricate himself from Metz, the French army on the Rhine will be forced to capitulate. It is assumed that such an alternative is almost imminent.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 18.—All was quiet along the front yesterday. The Prussian army held the position gained in Tuesday's battle.

A part of Marshal Bazaine's force is in Metz, and a portion is retreating by Etain on Verdun.

LONDON, August 19.—The particulars of the battle near Metz on Sunday afternoon are being received through French channels. The French claim that the Prussians lost ten thousand killed and wounded, while their loss was not one-half that number. The battle was opened at three o'clock in the afternoon by an attack of a Prussian corps upon the division commanded by General Frossard. The latter was about withdrawing from its position at the time, and the Emperor had just departed.

Prince Frederick Charles, assisted by General Steinmetz, led the attacking forces. The retreat of the French army was conducted with the utmost skill while the Fourth corps engaged the enemy.

During the battle Marshal Bazaine displayed the greatest valor, and risked his life in the midst of the heaviest fighting. Several horses were killed under him, but the Marshal escaped with only a flesh wound.

One army corps of the Prussian force engaged three corps of the French army and a portion of the Imperial Guard. The cavalry rode down the ranks of the French army, towards the close of the battle, completing the victory, and driving them back on Metz. The prisoners include several officers of the Imperial Guard.

The *Times*, in its article on the situation, says: The road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Charles Frederick to watch Marshal Bazaine.

The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Berlin this morning, which contains the following intelligence: The French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars le Tours. The main army has been forced back on Metz, and brought to a stand by the First and Second German armies under Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only Gen. Trochu and some fragments of Marshal McMahon's corps to encounter on the way. A decisive event is now pending. The Prussians number about 150,000 men in Tuesday's battle.

Count Palikao's Statement of Affairs.

PARIS, August 19.—In the Corps Legislatif this evening, Count de Palikao, Minister of War, took the floor, and in response to an inquiry, made an explanation relative to the fact of General Trochu being declared governor of Paris. The Government considers such a step a movement, he said, to confide the defense of the city of Paris to a person eminently qualified to increase the feeling of security in the minds of the citizens. General Trochu will be replaced in command of his Corps. The reserves were formerly under his command.

Count de Palikao has been informed the Corps Legislatif that it was certain the Prussians had suffered severely in the late engagements; that their center had been especially crippled; that they had failed to retreat to St. Mihiel, but were able to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The regiment of White Cuirassiers, under the command of Count Von Bismarck, was totally destroyed. Near Schlettstadt the French peasants attacked a detachment of Prussian dragoons and made them prisoners. The Count then dwelt upon the fact that although from the 4th instant, the course made no mention of these French victories. The remarks of the Minister were received enthusiastically by the Chamber.

French Official Dispatches.

PARIS, August 19.—The following has just been made public:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, August 18, 5 P. M. —In an engagement on the 16th instant, the corps of General L'Admirault formed the extreme right of the army.

A battalion of the Seventy-third regiment of the line destroyed a Prussian regiment of lancers and took its colors. There have been many brilliant cavalry charges, in one of which Gen. Le Grand was killed at the head of his division. General Montagne is missing. The Prussian Generals Doenig and Wedel were killed and Generals Groenter and Essek were wounded.

Prince Albert, commanding the Prussian cavalry, was killed. The following morning we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy. On the morning of the 17th, several combats with our rear guard took place near Gravelotte. The force of the enemy in the battle of the 16th inst. may be approximately estimated at 150,000. We have not yet the exact figures of our losses.

Peace—Letter from the Pope to King William—The Reply—No Peace Negotiations in England.

BERLIN, August 18, midnight.—The Pope of Rome, in a letter to King William, has offered his mediation for the restoration of peace. The King, in reply, says that Prussia neither desired nor provoked the war now waging, and was ready to listen to the appeal of the Pope for peace, if the independence of Germany was insured and if his Holiness was able to give assurance of the peaceful disposition of the Emperor of France, and guarantee a pledge by the latter to abstain from any future attempt to disturb the peace of Europe.

LONDON, August 19.—This morning's *Post* says semi-officially: No peace negotiations are afoot. The Government is satisfied that France will not treat until she is done retreating. All turns on the capture of Paris. The *Post* also denies the story recently published of the presence of Prince Murat in England.

Another London dispatch says: It is believed that preliminary negotiations for peace are under discussion here.

French Position at Metz Critical.

LONDON, August 19, 8:30 A. M.—A part of the French army has been forced back into Metz. Their position there is regarded as critical.

Prussian Up on Shot.

PARIS, August 19.—The journals this morning say that nineteen Prussian spies have lately been arrested, and after trial and condemnation by a council of war, they were shot. Among those shot were five officers of the enemy.

Menacing Position of Russia.

LONDON, August 19.—The news from Russia is almost menacing. There was a demonstration yesterday of the students at St. Moscow against Prussia, and repressive measures of the Russian authorities against the German and Lettish inhabitants of Esthonia and Courland are reported to be increasing in severity. Active negotiations, the purport of which is unknown, are going on between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

Prince and Princess of Wales Sympathize with France.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are unusually harmonious in their open sympathies with their friends. The Prince's feeling is believed to rest on his great dislike of his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia.

An Armistice Asked for by the Prussians.

PARIS, August 19.—The Prussians sent a flag of truce demanding an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead. They admitted a loss of eight thousand killed. The armistice was refused. In this battle the First corps of the Prussians was commanded by General Steinmetz, and the Second corps by General Count Zostrow. They had 50,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry and 96 guns.

Details of Gen. Steinmetz's Movements.

BERLIN, August 19.—The *Staats Anzeiger* has the following details of General Steinmetz's movements: The General succeeded in engaging the enemy while the latter were retreating from Metz in a southerly direction, and thus compelled him to pause near Ariouex, where, approaching the left bank of the river, Prince Frederick Charles overtook the French left on the 16th. The Prince had the Third corps, which, although it had been engaged at Saarbruck and Forbach, instantly attacked the enemy, in company with General Stylpnagel's Fifth division, and established its ground against a superior force for six hours, until the Hanover Corps, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth divisions, arrived on the scene. These divisions, under Prince Frederick Charles, repulsed the Third, Fourth, Second and Sixth divisions of the French, and the Imperial Guard. The Prussians took 2,000 prisoners, two eagles and two flags, and constrained the enemy's rapid movement from the banks of the Mosse to the fortified city of Metz.

The Emperor Charges His Misdemeanors to Treason.

LONDON, August 19.—Telegrams to-day from Brussels represent the Emperor quite ill, with symptoms of incipient cerebral excitement. He is said to charge his misadventures to treason. This story is forwarded as one of the rumors of war, but it is generally discredited.

Severe Fighting All day Thursday Near Mars le Tour.

LONDON, August 19, 2:30 P. M.—The following are the latest from Paris: PARIS, August 19.—There was fighting all day Thursday near Mars le Tour. The latest French dispatches are full of expressions of confidence of victory. The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict have been received: A battalion of the Seventy-Third French regiment of the line destroyed a regiment of German Lancers, capturing their colors. There were several brilliant charges by the French, in one of which General Le Grand was killed. It is reported that Prince Albert, commanding the Prussian cavalry, was killed outright, but this is not confirmed. After a close conflict, the French occupied the Prussian position. It is said the French force engaged numbered 120,000. There was severe fighting on the 17th near Gravelotte. The Emperor is still at Chalons. The ground between Gravelotte and Verdun has been the scene of constant carnage since Sunday.

Excitement Over Tens of French Victories.

PARIS, August 19.—There is intense excitement and enthusiasm at the news of repeated French victories. Crowds of people are in the processions and crowds of people are roaring the Marseillaise. Notwithstanding the great excitement there has been no disorder.

The Expulsion of Germans from France.

LONDON, August 19.—The collective note of Austria and England, dissuading France from expelling German residents, has been ineffective.

The American System of Caring for the Wounded Adopted by the Empress.

PARIS, August 19.—The Empress takes part in the movement in favor of those wounded. She has ordered her apartments at Compeigne prepared for that purpose and has decided to introduce the system of hospitals, as in America, during the civil war, of caring for the wounded in tents, where plenty of fresh air can be obtained.

Proposed French National Loan.

It is said, on good authority, that the Minister of Finance will open a national loan on Monday.

A Council of Ministers was held to-day.

The Forts of Paris Thoroughly Equipped.

The *Constitutionnel* to-day publishes an article stating that Paris is now a stronghold and the armed force is very great. The Admiralty has equipped the forts, which have been armed completely. Enormous quantities of provisions are stored in the city, and much more are arriving daily. Mills have lately been erected here capable of fu rnishing more flour than the resident population could use. Some of the heaviest dealers in grain have engaged to furnish all that may be needed without reference to price, leaving that altogether to the government. The journals complement such evidences of patriotism.

Bismarck's Description of a Night Scare at Pfalzburg.

PARIS, August 19.—Bismarck About continues his description of the retreat of MacMahon's Corps, in a letter from Saverne, dated Monday, August 8th, as follows: Yesterday, Sunday, the 7th of August, at six o'clock, upon I know not what false alarm, perhaps only because three or four scouts of the enemy were announced on this side of Steinburg, the Duke of Magenta caused the general alarm to be beaten and Saverne thought itself lost, whilst the officers and soldiers threw themselves pell-mell upon the Pfalzburg road, three-fourths of the people went half wildly towards the neighboring forest. A sad example was set by the gens d'armes and sergeants de ville. The town folks closed their shops and piled up the furniture upon carts. Some farmers drove their cattle before them as in the time of Abraham. There were incredible accumulations formed, both of men and animals in the houses of the fortresses, and in the ruins of old castles. This unceasing alli is calm in the town or to speak more accurately all is dead. Nothing is to be expected from one moment to another and, no one dreams of defense against the 150,000 men of the victorious army. The Mayor causes all bakers and butchers to reopen their shops. A few devoted men and some brave women divide themselves between two ambulances. Whenever one is at the hospital and the other at the Asile Impertal. There remain only sixty or so wounded. One hundred and sixty have been sent on to Saarbruck. Almost all the officers and Turcos made their escape last night, fearing to be murdered by the Prussians. Hence they have been obliged to drag themselves as far as Pfalzburg, being in such a state as they were in, I scarcely know. They must have stolen horses and carriages. More was recovered late morning at six o'clock, perfectly sound, from half a-dozen strong ers, who had replaced the traces with ropes unrolled.

Prussia will Discuss No Propositions Outside of Paris.

LONDON, August 19.—It is certain that Prussia has not refused the proposal to armistice made looking to any armistice. She will discuss no proposition outside of Paris. An analogy of the campaign with the advance on Richmond is suggested.

Palikao Proposes Extraordinary Power for Wartime Prefects.

PARIS, August 19.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following as having been approved by the Empress:

MADAME: The ports of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort and Toulon having been declared in a state of siege, if the letter of the provisions of the decree of October 13, 1863, were to be strictly followed the powers entrusted, in such case, to the military authorities by virtue of the state of siege should devolve on the Generals commanding the territorial divisions within which the ports which are formed these five ports. As these powers are not entrusted to any maritime authority by the terms of the 20th article of the Constitution, except in case of an unforeseen attack, the present circumstances and the general interest in the defense of the country, demand the abolition of said article, therefore, after having consultation with the Minister of Marine, I have the honor to propose to your Majesty, to decree that the Maritime Prefects be invested with the extraordinary title of superior Commanders of all troops stationed within those five military posts. FALIKAO.

Confidence Inspired by the Nomination of General Trochu as Military Governor of Paris.

PARIS, August 18, 4 P. M.—The nomination of General Trocnu to be military Governor of Paris and the result of the Garde Mobile to the capital inspire great confidence among the people, proving that the army of Paris is able to repel any attack of the enemy and rendering it certain that Paris will be well defended.

Fighting Still Going on.

Fighting is still going on, but Marshal Bazaine will only send a report when the result is certain.

Not Confirmed.

There is no confirmation that Prince Frederick Charles was wounded.

Original Cause of the Hostility of the London "Times" and "Telegraph" to the Emperor.

I have just heard, from a good source the origin and cause of the hostility of the London *Times* to the Emperor, and the sudden wheelaround of the London *Daily Telegraph* in the same direction. Lady Waldegrave, of Strawberry Hill, is a great friend of the Orleans family, and is dining and wining the London journalists with a view to make partisans. Delane, of the London *Times*, drinks there three times a week, and has been the more easily won over by her ladyship from the fact that he lost £30,000 at the time of the Honenzollern affair by stock speculations for a rise, on the faith of the announcement of the settlement of the war question by Ollivier's organ, *Le Constitutionel*. Among the recent conquests of the Sirens of Strawberry Hill, are Monsieur and Madame Lesq, of the *Telegraph*. They honored the invitation of her ladyship and the allegiance of that journal was secured.

The declarations of the Minister of War in the Chamber this afternoon created great exhilaration. Fortune at least seems to smile on French arms.

Council of War To-day.

PARIS, August 19.—The Council of War will not meet until Saturday.

The Villette Rioters.

The civil magistrates have examined the rioters of the Boulevard Villette, and sent those against whom serious evidence of guilt addduced to prison to await trial before the military court.

Two Newspapers Suspended.

The publication of the journals *Cuire Gouches and Clochet* are suspended by order of the military authorities.

Spies Arrested.

There was an additional arrest of Prussian spies yesterday.

Hospital of the Tuileries Private Garden.

The private gardens of the Tuileries have been turned into an outdoor military hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Nelaton.

Recruits by Thousands.

The members of the Garde Mobile arrive here from the provinces daily by thousands. They are fine men, and need only a few days drilling to make good soldiers.

The Great General now Commands.

Le Gaulois says: We now affirm that we have a great general at the head of our armies. The greatest proof of his merit is that he sees the hour of victory he awaits sure results before he telegraphs his successes. For whole days he has resisted the temptation to announce victory, until such a thing can compromise the hopes he might raise.

Bank of France in Trouble.

Great Republique says that the gold in the doors of the Bank of France to obtain specie for bills. The brokers charge a premium of 10 per cent. for coin. *La Patrie* defends the officers of the Bank from the charge that they are in not preparing to meet the demand for small bills, and promises that an enormous quantity will be ready in a few days.

Strategical Retreat of the Emperor.

The *Figaro* makes the following report of the movements and doings of the Emperor: On Tuesday, the 16th instant, the Emperor, who had been present at the battle of that day, received the Mayor and sub-Prefect of Verdun, and spoke encouragingly to them. He was accompanied by the Empress. Imperial but was almost always without escort. He went to the railway station and demanded a train. The officers of the road could furnish only a third class car, and the people assured them that he was satisfied with that. The Prince Imperial seemed greatly fatigued. A locomotive preceded the train to see the road was clear. The train from Verdun on which Emperor reached Chalons. While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed to the troops and officers: "The Prussians commence an action by putting forward a small force, but placing heavy batteries behind them in good positions; then they form the sharpshooters, who, under the cover of the woods, keep up a constant fire, and gradually gain the flank of their enemy; when the sharpshooters have engaged the flank, they put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near the hostile lines as possible unseen. Hiding themselves in the high corn, or concludes by directing the officers to imitate the tactics of the enemy.

The Pope Complimented by the King of Prussia on His Success.

PARIS, August 19.—The Journals comment upon the fact announced by the Austrian press that the Pope has been complimenting the King of Prussia on the success of his army.

Provision for German Refugees.

The Germans of the South German States of the Confederation who have been expelled from France will go to Belgium, and those of the Southern States to Switzerland. The Federal Council of the Swiss republic has ordered that German-speaking commissaries shall be stationed at Geneva, Bale and Schaffhausen, in order to assist the Germans arriving there without means. Germany will probably be ordered from the Government of the German States promises to refund Switzerland for all expenses incurred in the matter of the refugees. Switzerland will not procure French citizens as securities, are permitted to leave their wives and children in France.

Algerian Volunteers for France.

The *Constitutionnel* says that native chiefs of Algeria are raising 20,000 cavalry for the French army, which will soon be ready to start at a moment's notice. Over 30,000 Algerian volunteers have also demanded leave to serve with the army of France.

Paris Quiet and Calm.

PARIS, August 19, afternoon.—It is noticeable that crowds of excited people no longer surround the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and the ordinary quiet of the city is fully restored. The intense popular interest is apparently unabated, and there is much less fear of excesses. The conduct of the people along the Boulevard Villette continues good. They aided the police against the roughs of Monday, making many arrests themselves.

Foreign Office.

Prince, d'Auvergne has taken possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sharpshooters Becoming Numerous.

The organizations of corps of sharpshooters are becoming very numerous, and will do good.

Prince Napoleon Getting Ready.

The servants of Prince Napoleon sent his family to Passigne and his effects to Switzerland. The Prince himself is with the army at Chalons.

Napoleon to Rent—Another Secret Treaty.

LONDON, August 19.—The German Hungarian monthly gives further revelations of the French policies toward Prussia and the North German Confederation, which certain appointments made at Salzburg, in 1867, by Napoleon to Beust the Austrian Premier. The Emperor offered to sustain Austria in demanding the literal fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, insisting that any alliance of Prussia with the South German States should be considered as a violation of the compact. The Prussians were to be required to evacuate Mayence and Hesse, North of the river Main, was to go with the south of it. A Zollverein of the South German States formed another bone of contention. It declared if Prussia hesitated to yield to Austria's demand. Prussia was to be compelled to do so. Beust assented in the matter of Schleswig Holstein. The provinces of the Southern States were to be coerced, if necessary, into the arrangement. The English people in the House of Lords were pleased with his new levies of raw troops." The odds are heavily against the latter. They will never reach his strength short of a retreat with his back to the wall. Then, in the last struggle of despair the tide of battle may perhaps be turned; but this alternative involves all the risks of a defeat.

The only perfectly safe alternative of Napoleon is peace. Will he accept the terms of armistice suggested by King William and a treaty of peace, or will he appeal to the sword, the strong hand over Paris, through his still powerful army, and then, through a general conference or the great Powers, which Prussia can hardly deny, force the generous, unterrified France under the new empire, may be regularly acknowledged by all the great Powers? Napoleon has had no friend in England. Russia and Austria have only to unite in saying that a more beautiful peace would not be peace; for has not Prussia already amply vindicated her rights in the field, and has not Napoleon had enough of war to satisfy him that "empire is peace?"

Prospects of the War.

From the N. Y. Times of Yesterday:

While no important movements of the rival military operations, there is less obscurity connected with some very important political events. The King of Prussia is now practically master of Lorraine and Alsace. This has brought out the *Times*, of London, with a statement that the annexation would "violate the sacred principle of nationality and conflict with a permanent restoration of peace." The French Government is taking the alarm. The sympathies of that country have been long and deeply identified with Prussia than even American sympathies, and though the well-wishers to the latter are confined to the few, that is a solid series of French successes have led the English people to ask what King William, or rather Count Bismarck, means to take as the great prize of the war? If it be true, as is reported, that the Emperor Napoleon has signified his willingness to treat for peace, and that the King of Prussia has rejected his overtures, this feeling of uneasiness in England will be deepened. But was it to be supposed that Germany would be willing to give up this war without exacting some kind of indemnity or compensation? The *Times* told us only a little while ago that Alsace and Lorraine belonged of right to Prussia. To her, at any rate, they will go, unless a few miracles are performed on behalf of the French. Can England prevent it? What use would her mites of armies in battle-field against the German hosts? It is rather low to talk of a stream of arresting the progress of this colossal power. Whatever Prussia may choose to do, apart she must have, so far as England's power to prevent it is concerned. The penalty of existing aggrandisements might be a European coalition against her, such as the world saw arrayed against France at the beginning of this century. But we believe that united Germany could and would hold her own even against such a combination. The chiefs of the House of Hohenzollern, in the sixth century, "nearly ranked with the Electors of Saxony and Bevaria." Now that House can safely play the part of Dictator in Europe, while England could only stand aside and look on.

The end, however, hard and bloody work to be done before Prussia will have time to rearrange the map of Europe. The French may be crushed, but they will die hard. If the expulsion of the Bonaparte family from the throne of France were the only condition of peace which Count Bismarck exacted, the French people might not hesitate long about accepting it. But there is, at least, one other, which would most assuredly be distasteful to them—the payment by France of the expenses of the war. That was one of the conditions on which Prussia made peace with Austria in 1866. The French people could scarcely be expected to regard this quantum by a process to make them pay for the rod with which they had been scourged. Consequently, Napoleon is only a pawn in the game. Move him off the board altogether, and there is very little gained on either side. This is a conflict of nations, not of rulers. Some people in Europe say "recently a decisive battle will occur, and then the neutral powers can step in and make peace." The neutral powers are far more likely to be drawn into the war themselves. Even if peace should be effected with France, that would only be the beginning of the end. Every power in Europe would be jealous of Prussia, when she should stand on the part of her rulers will alone enable her to go her way in peace.

The War in View of the National Debts of Europe.

[From the New York Herald of Yesterday.]

It is evident from what we learn of the financial embarrassments rapidly springing up in France, and the difficulty of the French Government to raise a loan among capitalists of a hundred and twenty millions of thalers, that money still constitutes the sinews of war, and that the money difficulties may yet lead to an early termination of the conflict. We have noticed heretofore the suspension of specie payments and the panic in financial circles in France; now we learn that only fifty millions of the Prussian loan had been taken. In France the sales of the bonds of the millions of dollars of our money—a small fraction of the savings of a great nation—yet little more than about thirty-four millions of francs. Another loan has been opened to meet these requirements of the war, and to interdict publishing all army news, except such as emanated from his headquarters. He (the Minister of the Interior) will furnish such dispatches as are suitable. It is evident from this that the French people feared the telegraphic indiscretions which developed the strategical movements to the enemy less than the demoralization that produced upon the people by the making known of the number of the wounded and the killed in the battles. Though our dispatches have hitherto severely censured the action of the Paris Bourse, it is now evident that upon Chalons is being accomplished, and that the movement which happens our forces will be there in three days, and that the present confusion in the dispatches from the army, which will be cleared up when the fighting has been gained at various points, no mention of the losses of the enemy. Manifestly Bazaine is attempting to stave off a battle until he arrives at Chalons, where he will be joined by reinforcements.

The French Forces Retreating in Three Columns.

I infer from the dispatches that our forces are retreating in three columns, that as one is attacked, the others go to its assistance, and, having repulsed the enemy, unite with it again. Five battles have been fought since the 16th, and five times we have repulsed the enemy. The advantage has gathered over the foe at Gravelotte, Mars la Tour, and Doncourt recall the glories of the battle of Solferino. Nearly all their cannon fell into our hands. The guns of St. Quentin played an important part in this battle and with terrible effect.

On Monday about nine o'clock in the morning a detachment of Chasseurs D'Apique was sent to reconnoitre the woods in the neighborhood of Mars la Tour. They suddenly came upon three regiments of Prussian infantry and two batteries of artillery, which immediately opened fire. Col. Gallifet ordered his men to charge, but at that moment an order came from Bagaine to fall back on the road and protect the passage of the Emperor and the chasseurs returned and encamped.

Interdiction of War News by Marshal Bazaine.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Gallardet telegraphs from Paris this morning: In an interview with Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, he complains that the dispatches which, by special order of the Emperor, were sent to New York, have been transmitted back to France to the detriment of our operations. He further assured me that the Chief of the Berlin Police had perfected arrangements for receiving, the moment they were published, dispatches sent from France to Berlin, and that the Prussian Government knows, which dispatches he immediately forwards to the Prussian headquarters. These dispatches have made the enemy aware of the plans of the projected movements on our part, and informed them of the difficulties we encounter in certain points. It consequently follows that the Minister of the Interior has interdict publishing all army news, except such as emanated from his headquarters. He (the Minister of the Interior) will furnish such dispatches as are suitable. It is evident from this that the delay which has held so fearful the telegraphic indiscretions which developed the strategical movements to the enemy less than the demoralization that produced upon the people by the making known of the number of the wounded and the killed in the battles. Though our dispatches have severely censured the action upon Chalons is being accomplished, and that the movement which happens our forces will be there in three days, that the present confusion in the dispatches from the army, which will be cleared up when the fighting has been gained at various points, no mention of the losses of the enemy. Manifestly Bazaine is attempting to stave off a battle until he arrives at Chalons, where he will be joined by reinforcements.

Soldiers Deserting.

The number of soldiers who are deserting from the ranks of the army is very large. Many of them are Germans, who have enlisted in the French army from motives of gain.

Arrests in Paris.

The police are making numerous arrests of persons suspected of being Prussian spies.

Feeling in Russia.

The Russian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Austria.

The Austrian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Italy.

The Italian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Spain.

The Spanish Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Belgium.

The Belgian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Switzerland.

The Swiss Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Holland.

The Dutch Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Denmark.

The Danish Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Sweden.

The Swedish Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Norway.

The Norwegian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Turkey.

The Turkish Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Greece.

The Greek Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Portugal.

The Portuguese Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Roumania.

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Feeling in Servia.

The Servian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Montenegro.

The Montenegro Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Egypt.

The Egyptian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Tunis.

The Tunisian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Morocco.

The Moroccan Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Algeria.

The Algerian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Mexico.

The Mexican Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Central America.

The Central American Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in South America.

The South American Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Japan.

The Japanese Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in China.

The Chinese Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in India.

The Indian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Australia.

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Feeling in New Zealand.

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Feeling in Africa.

The African Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Europe.

The European Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in Asia.

The Asian Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in America.

The American Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the World.

The World Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Universe.

The Universe Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Solar System.

The Solar System Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Milky Way.

The Milky Way Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Galaxy.

The Galaxy Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Cosmos.

The Cosmos Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Infinite.

The Infinite Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Eternal.

The Eternal Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Absolute.

The Absolute Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Universal.

The Universal Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Omnipotent.

The Omnipotent Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Omniscient.

The Omniscient Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Omnipresent.

The Omnipresent Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

Feeling in the Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omnipresent.

The Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omnipresent Government is said to be preparing to mobilize its army.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

EIGHT murderous assaults in New York City and vicinity on Saturday and Sunday last speak of a police force subservient to politics, an excise law neglected and trampled upon and a recklessness of human life unchecked by any fear of punishment. "Temporary insanity" for rich criminals and political assistance for rough criminals have managed to destroy most of the little force once enjoyed by law in the metropolis. But if the people whose own lives and property are thus made insecure don't care enough to combine to put just men into office and to help them afterwards in punishing rascals, we can't see that they deserve pity if they are robbed and murdered.

THE Chicago *Tribune* concludes an article on "the Republican party in the South" with the remark that "the carpet-baggers and their supporters at the North, in the endeavor to crush out every spark of manliness and every memory of the past among the Southern people, have done more to defeat Republicanism in those States than the Democratic party could have done in a generation." And certain numbsculls and blind bigots construe this statement of glaring fact into treason to the party and General GRANT's Administration. The fact is, however, that no one in the world is more impressed with its truth than General GRANT. In going into the South for Attorney General he signified as much.

IT continues to be announced by leading papers that the Pennsylvania Central is included in the Erie and New York Central consolidation. Although this was the original announcement, we understand that such is not the fact. On the contrary, the arrangement entered into by the Erie and New York Central is practically opposed to the Pennsylvania Central, which will have to "go it alone" or seek new allies. Would it not be funny to see the heads of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio in bed together? But the Baltimore and Ohio don't run to New York, the great center of trade. Why not "hitch teams," and take the internal commerce to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and let New York whistle?

THE "organ" has already announced that certain things are sure to take place in the Ring Convention. We will not question its authority, for we are ready to believe that the Ring leaders have so far fixed things" as to justify the announcement. We will suggest, however, that it would have been better policy to withhold a boastful announcement which proves that the leaders have either lost their cunning or are indifferent to the suggestions of ordinary wisdom. The engineers, at the very least, should permit their followers to believe that they still have some share in making nominations. It may be an easy matter for the Ring to insure a nomination, but after that come the people; and it may be fairly questioned whether a nomination which a decided portion of the party will under no circumstances ratify, might not, with propriety, have been less boastfully proclaimed in advance.

How feeble are human attempts to look through the financial millstone! When war was declared we were told by the Nor that we were to be seriously affected by the return on us of untold amounts of American securities. There was a general preparation to receive them and stand as best we could under the new emergency. How little we knew what would happen, and how feeble is our capacity to look into the future and estimate the consequences of events, is significantly illustrated by the announcement that "the transmission of United States five-twenties to this New York market from England and the Continent has almost entirely ceased, and the quotations on the other side have been so decidedly strengthening for a week or ten days past that an early reversal in the course of the remittances of United States five-twenties is not improbable."

THE Richmond *State Journal* is a Radical paper of the strictest sect. It has always stood on advance ground relating to reconstruction, not only in Virginia but all the South. It therefore, entitled to speak concerning the reverse which the Republican party has met and is destined still to meet in Southern States. In a calm and well-considered article on the subject, it ascribes these reverses to the usurpation of leadership and office by Northern interlopers—the real cause, as every man of fairness and intelligence must admit. We quote two sentences from the *Journal's* article, as follows:

> "We have failed to make Republicanism popular with the people, simply because its lead-is have been Northern men who sought to make it an instrument in our politics, and to force the people to accept Northern notions, at the point of the bayonet, and the propagandists themselves. As well might you attempt to force a German Catholic to vote the Democratic ticket as to insist that a South-ern Republican should be a Northern man as well as a Republican."

BEYOND the fact of continued heavy and indecisive fighting, immense losses and advantages claimed by both sides, with the probabilities that the greatest are with the Prussians, nothing, at the moment of the present writing can be deduced from the war dispatches. The French and Prussians, it is evident, fight with equal valor and stubbornness. The drain on the combatants has necessarily been great, and the decisive conflict must be near at hand—perhaps will be recorded in the next dispatches. It is evident that expectation is with the Prussians, for whose appearance before Paris the French themselves are preparing as the most probable result of the present almost hand-to-hand conflicts. Of the flight of NAPOLEON, EUGENIE and the rest of them, excepting perhaps OLLIVIER and Prince NAPOLEON, the reports are probably all bosh. All this may yet come, but it has not yet. So also of the rumors regarding the intervention of England and other nations—the time is not yet. It probably would not be too much to say that France is at bay, and that Prussia, with demonstrated power and will and terrific earnestness, is pushing her to the wall.

So interwoven are great financial concerns with individuals, that frequently the blow which strikes down one man vibrates through the whole system and causes heavy losses to thousands. Thus the report that COMMODORE VANDERBILT had been prostrated by a paralytic stroke sent New York Central stock down five per cent, and caused other stocks to fluctuate. It needed not an event of this kind to remind the public that many of the great corporations are but machines run by individuals, that many of the great railroads of our country are managed as private property by speculators, of whose operations the outsider has no more knowledge than of what is going on in Pekin. It is one of the things which sooner or later must arrest attention, even if it is not already the case, that these great properties by being thus controled by and made dependent on the personal supervision of individuals, even when the management is not purely speculative, are liable to contingencies that may seriously affect their value. Great corporations should, so far as possible, be managed so that their affairs, resting securely on a legitimate basis, cannot be materially affected by paralytic visitation to individuals. It would not be difficult to name many that are so managed; hence of late we have come to hear asked the question, what would become of this and that railroad; what would be the value of the stock if this or that man should die? It is not strange that sagacious persons should decline to do more than speculate in stocks of this description, never going in beyond their ability to lose. As permanent investments for a rainy day, though perhaps for the time affording good returns, they cannot be regarded as a sure and safe reliance.

AN AUSTRIAN THEORY OF THE WAR.

An Austrian staff officer has contributed to a Vienna newspaper a rather interesting speculation concerning the war. There may be nothing particularly novel in the view, but it certainly serves to array and harmonize known facts with a not unsatisfactory result. According to this writer, in all his wars, LOUIS NAPOLEON has consistently proceeded upon certain principles easily discoverable. From the data furnished by the war in the Crimea and the Italian war, we may confidently infer the motives and purposes with which he entered upon hostilities against Prussia. The officer reminds us of the declarations so lordly, even ostentatiously made in Paris at the beginning of the conflict with Austria that it would be short, that the Emperor was animated by the noblest principles of moderation, and that the world would soon be amazed at the manifestation of his love of peace. As every one remembers, the world was taken by surprise upon the conclusion of the war so much sooner than had been anticipated. It was made, it seems, at the earnest solicitation of the victor, who had weighty reasons for desiring its return. Though with one portion of his subjects he had re-established his influence by military success, another and very numerous portion were longing for revolution; a circumstance which made the release of the army from foreign service very desirable. A still stronger reason perhaps was the probability of failure in the farther prosecution of hostilities. After the defeats of Magenta and Solferino the power of Austria was still unbroken. Three full army corps were ready for action in Venetia. The terrible Quadrilateral remained to be occupied. In the mere probabilities of war NAPOLEON could hardly count upon another victory in immediate succession, and knowing that even a partial success would be fatal to his authority in France, he wisely insisted on the re-establishment of peace-like manner in the Crimea. The staff officer thinks that the capture of the south side of Sebastapol, of the Malakhoff and the Redan, was a trifle in comparison with the capture of the northern forts, which remained with the Russians at the close of the war. Dreading failure in the farther continuance of the siege, LOUIS NAPOLEON made propositions for peace which were successful. Excellent cunning was again displayed by the Emperor; he closed the war even as he had begun it, for his own advantage. He fought that he might acquire the two-fold glory of a brilliant warrior and a brilliant peacemaker. By this method of the nephew the staff officer is reminded of the uncle, the first NAPOLEON. In 1812 after Moscow he longed for peace with Russia, and tried to make it still more earnestly when his army had entered Moscow in triumph. The officer who as courier reported to the Emperor ALEXANDER the retirement of the Russian forces from that city, was asked by his Majesty about the spirit of the troops. He said they were full of anxiety. "How?" exclaimed ALEXANDER, "Have they, too, lost heart?" "By no means," was the reply. "The troops are afraid that your Majesty will make peace with NAPOLEON before the enemy has been annihilated." Much relieved, ALEXANDER said: "May my hand wither that subscribes peace with him." All who remember how the French withdrew from Moscow will admit that their commander's desire for peace in spite of his recent victories was wise. In view of the "NAPOLEONIC idea" thus illustrated the staff officer thinks that the plan of the present Emperor was not to wage a long and tedious war with Germany, but to gain one or two battles and then conclude peace even without extension of territory. By the mere humiliation of Prussia and by the recovery of their own military descendency the French people would have been satisfied, while as the instrument of the triumph the Emperor would have been hailed as the restorer of the ancient glories of the nation.

Such is an outline of the speculation, which certainly looks plausible enough. The Emperor, relying upon the ancient reputation of his troops, may have expected to win a decisive victory over the enemy upon whom he had declared war, while he thought that only Prussians would be arrayed against him. In that belief he may have deemed his preparation sufficient. Before he left Paris, however, he knew that he had all Germany to meet, and the delay in beginning operations, by which all the world were puzzled, may have been a necessity imposed upon him to his own surprise. Trusting confidently in the neutrality, if not the alliance, of the South Germans, he may have expected a short war and an easy victory. Undeceived in that hope, he foresaw, as he declared, that the war would be tedious and obstinately contested, and was compelled to wait for more complete preparations.

MONEY VS. BRAINS.

The general public has a mutual interest with the doctors in ridding the medical profession of quacks and all incompetent and ignorant pretenders. But "the profession" in its zeal to exclude those whom it chooses to consider should not deal in mysteries, sometimes sets up peculiar barriers. Now the allopathic medical colleges of the country have been trying since 1847 to obtain uniformity in different colleges as to the standard of education which entitles medical students to a diploma, and in respect to the fees charged by colleges for admission to their courses of lectures. Again and again have these efforts failed, and though a joint committee of the colleges and the American Medical Association in 1860 agreed upon a series of resolutions governing the matter, no college ever has lived up to one of them. But the faculty of the Louisville Medical College, in an address just published, to the physicians and students of the United States, claim to have marked out a path for all to follow. It has determined to insist upon a superior standard of education, and to require the payment of what are considered as high fees for attendance upon its lectures. As to an educational standard, that is right enough. But the "high fees" idea certainly needs a defense. So the address tells us that "small fees, as a rule, do not offer an inducement to men of superior ability to act as teachers, but even if by endowment or State aid a college is able to pay good salaries to competent teachers, it yet must charge suitable fees for instruction or be content with a class of pupils who will neither be a credit to their *alma mater*, nor a benefit to the community." If all the colleges should adopt this plan they would completely shut out from the study of medicine the men who succeed best in it. Because a young man is poor has he no right to attend lectures and fit himself to be an M. D.? Will the public be better served by excluding poor people from the medical schools as a class of pupils who will not be a credit to *alma mater*? Suppose that an institution, by reason of State aid or private endowment, is mainly independent of scholars' fees for the support of its professors, and is enabled to provide the best of lecturers—is it right to demand of it uniformity in charges with another school, having enough rich students able to pay high prices to no better professors? While free schools have made education possible to every man, enough to justify medical schools in a high and uniform standard of admission, nothing has yet developed to make every bright and intelligent young man rich enough to pay such fees as the Louisville doctors would have all schools ask. We will venture that there will be as many, if not more, ignoramuses to the hundred among the pupils who can pay big prices, as among those who seek low priced instruction from endowed professors. Besides, as knowledge of medicine and surgery should be the only test of a doctor, it is impossible to see what pecuniary qualifications have to do in the question.

IN the New York markets, while the early crop of fruits was remarkably large, brought out by a mild winter and early, genial spring, the scorching, rainless summer interfered sadly with the later crops, and the business is less than for several years. In fact, the fruit trade this year is in a gloomy condition, and the losses of dealers will be enormous. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lost so far by spoiled fruit.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Specimens of the work of a machine which is expected to do away with penmanship, by substituting printing for writing, are in circulation. It is described as an instrument of small size, suitable to be set upon a table, to be "operated" by playing upon keys somewhat like those of a piano. The specimens, though by no means elegant, indicate that the working of the machine will produce some sort of "copy" in print, though as yet it is all in capitals, is irregular in spacing, and is otherwise defective. The speed of execution is said to be greater than that of ordinary handwriting.

The latest advices from England intimate that the sharp advance in breadstuffs on the first excitement of the war had been checked by the raising of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, but the rise from the anti-war quotations was considerable and the markets steady. But for the advance in freights, which, at the present moment, is the chief drawback to the shipment of wheat and flour, we would have it going forward in much larger quantities.

While Spain seems likely altogether to escape entanglement in the war, it is certain she will benefit largely from the demand it will create for her produce. Her harvest this year has been abundant, and it is stated that recent purchases of wheat, wine, brandy, &c., were made there, on account of the French Government, to the amount of £3,200,000.

Messrs. Malesherey and Denys, distinguished civil engineers of Paris, who are visiting the important public works in this county to report upon them to the French Government, are now in Chicago.

The Illinois Press Association resolved that in its opinion lady compositors, job printers, press women, or assistant editors are entitled to the same remuneration that men occupying the same positions are.

The steamer from New York to-day will take out another company of surgeons for the Prussian army. They are mostly from the Western cities. Others will be forwarded as fast as they volunteer. It may be added that the applications at the office of the North German Consul for passage from persons anxious to volunteer for Prussia have dwindled down to but three or four per day.

Between now and the last proximo about $15,000,000 will be paid out at the Treasury Department as pensions. This will prevent so fine a showing of the reduction of the public debt next month as appeared this month.

Judge Lowell, in the United States District Court, at Boston, has ruled that property acquired in gambling by a debtor is just as really assets as money obtained otherwise, and that he forfeits his discharge in bankruptcy, if, after it is once in his possession, he spends it in gambling.

In Maine, with the exception of a few manufacturing centers, and outside of Aroostook county, the census reports almost invariably show a falling off in population, and the State, which has been counting on 700,000 inhabitants, against 628,000 in 1860, will have to be satisfied with 675,000. If indeed it is so fortunate as to reach that number.

The first fruits of the opening of railroad communication between Lake Superior and St. Paul were visible last week, when the steamer Genesee brought down to the Eastern market 550 barrels of Minnesota flour, shipped at Duluth.

The Sandwich Islands Legislature has passed an act to encourage the erection of cotton and woolen factories, by permitting the free import of their machinery. The bill places a duty on foreign goods imported, and gives $6,000 bonus to the mills.

A lively gin trade has just been interfered with in Boston. Certain parties in that city are in the way of "treading" their liquor, as follows: "To make a barrel (40 gallons) of gin, for sale at wholesale at about $2 50 per gallon, take ten gallons Holland gin and thirty gallons rectified spirits, and mix well. If thought too strong for the stomachs of customers, reduce with water." The surplus of extended gin is then put into barrels and labeled "mess pork," and is ready for consumption. The revenue officials have arrested some of the "extenders," and are extending to them the hospitalities of the law.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister here, is in receipt of numerous letters from Germans in all sections of this country, offering means and shelter to the Germans exiled from France. He states that all moneys will be transmitted to Berlin, through Prussian Consuls, but that he has no authority to accept, on the part of the Government, any aid.

The Jeff. Davis mansion difficulty is finally settled, by transfering the house to the city of Richmond, which has legally released the United States from all claims or liabilities for its rent, use or damage.

The War Department has ordered that in every case where a disbursing officer shall be caught betting at cards or any game of hazard, his functions shall be suspended, and he will be ordered to turn over all funds in his keeping; that he shall be brought to trial before a general court-martial by the department commander, and will not be assigned to duty or again put in possession of public funds, subsequent to his trial, without the approval of the Secretary of War.

The New York Board of Health is ordering manufactories to consume their own smoke, contriv ances adopted to that purpose being readily procurable.

The census don't wrong Baltimore much, for the *American* says: "Up to this time Baltimore has been able to hold her own better, perhaps, than any city near the Atlantic coast. We have abundant room on which to expand, and communication with the most remote part of the city by means of the horse cars is easy and rapid. The general healthfulness of the city, as well as the almost total immunity from great epidemics, which it has enjoyed, has *held* the population. We venture the prediction that Baltimore will show an increase in population that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities, and that the increase has not been owing to any very large accessions from foreign countries, but on account of advantages conferred by nature, and the good work which up to this time we have been able to maintain, the city has held its own.

PERSONAL.

The *Gaulois* relates an anecdote which will receive the proper interpretation from the intelligent reader: Don Sanchez, King of Castille, made a journey to Rome on a religious pilgrimage, which so delighted the then incumbent of the chair of St. Peter, that he conferred upon him the temporary title of King of Egypt, the consistory applauding with much enthusiasm the proclamation. Hearing the noise, the officer inquired into the cause, and was informed by his interpreter that the Holy Father had appointed him to the Egyptian throne. "We must not seem ungrateful," remarked the Spaniard, and he will go to the Holy Father at once and proclaim him Caliph of Bagdad."

Benjamin Silliman, professor of chemistry in Yale college, has resigned, and Professor A. W. Wright, of Williams college, will lecture in his place next year.

The Providence *Journal* finds precedent for presidential vacations. It says: All the presidents were accustomed to leave the capital in the fervid months of summer. Jefferson and his relatives used to go to their homes during the recess of Congress. And this was before the telegraph, before railroads. When Van Buren was president, passed months in Quincy and the only communication with the States was by mails carried by horses. Gen. Grant, at Long Branch, can communicate with the Government as readily almost as he could at Washington; and a few hours travel will take the Executive if necessary to Washington.

Congress having authorized that an equestrian statue of the late John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War be erected in one of the public parks in Washington city, and placed at the disposal of the President certain bronze ordnance of which to make the statue, the work will be commenced as soon as the necessary amount of money can be raised. The association having the matter in charge is presided over by Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A., and among the Vice Presidents are Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster-General Creswell and other prominent officials. Circulars have already been sent out soliciting contributions to erect the statue.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York, in his remarks at Admiral Farragut's funeral, related a new anecdote of the fight at Mobile. On that occasion, while the Admiral was lashed in the rigging of the Hartford, he offered up a prayer in the following words: "O God, my Maker, lead me this day by the way that is right and best for my country." In answer to the prayer the Admiral says he heard a voice from heaven, which seemed, in tones of thunder, to say, "Go forward." He obeyed the voice, and went forward and conquered.

Of Edmund About, concerning whom there is said to be some mystery just at present, it is said that he is or was a bright, quick-witted writer, a sort of upper-crust Bohemian, whose pen and abilities were his capital stock in trade and brought him a handsome income. He had lately been much petted by the Empress and was admitted to those intimate soirees, concerning which much pleasant gossip circulated. But like him the soirees are departed, and if this sad business near Metz is true Eugenie's soirees are likely to be of anything but a gossipy character. It will be hard to drum up any courtiers to consider the empress's society worth frequenting, unless she builds a palace on the Fifth Avenue investment and receives as a distinguished abdicatress.

A Washington dispatch states that many prominent persons are in favor of the appointment of Rear Admiral Goldsborough to the vice admiralship, on the ground of his seniority. They hold that his appointment would create no dissatisfaction, but if a rear admiral further down the list should be selected, there would be much grumbling on the part of those above him.

The unfortunate Maximilian abducted and adopted as his heir-apparent a descendant of his predecessor Iturbide, and at the request of Napoleon, sent the lad to France to be educated. It so happened that on his arrival at Havre he was claimed by his mother who was one Miss Green, of Georgetown D. C., and she finally brought him to this country in the triumph. The ex-Prince Imperial of Mexico is now an ordinary schoolboy at Georgetown, and it is not impossible that his training for the Prince Imperial of France may share his fortunes.

Having heard that Boston proposes to erect a statue in honor of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, who fell at fort Wagner, the New York *Post* if characteristically tries to blacken the fame of a brave man by charging him with burning Darien, Georgia, June 11, 1863. But it proves to its satisfaction, Colonel Shaw, and the Massachusetts soldier is still *sans reproche*.

One of the coincidences which so often take place in human affairs is, that, when at Tunis, while in Italy Chaplain Folsom presented Farragut with a Turkish dagger. The scabbard of this weapon was ornamented with an embossed figure, representing a frigate passing between the fires of two forts, having three tiers of guns. This seems like a prophecy of the victories of New Orleans and Mobile.

Lucy Rushton, the actress, is the first English woman to receive the full rights of American citizenship, she having taken out her final naturalization papers in Chicago, Wednesday.

At the State Department credit is given to the offer of the English mission to Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Frelinghuysen having saked the President to relieve him, as his personal business demands his presence at home.

STATE NEWS.

The *Miners Journal* complains of "foot pads" being again on the road in Schuylkill county. An attempt was made to shoot a gentleman named Moyer, near Shenandoah City, on Saturday evening last.

The Clearfield *Journal* says: The fire-clay mania is prevailing extensively in this neighborhood. Some very good clay has been developed, and no doubt an extensive and profitable business will be the result. There is enormous wealth in our mountains. It only needs enterprise and perseverance to bring it out.

William Colton, constable of Oxford township, Adams county, has been committed to the county jail for choking to death a man named John Bond. A jury was summoned and a verdict rendered to the effect that Bond came to his death by being choked by the hands of Wm. Colton.

A firm from Lancaster county have leased additional land on the farm of Mr. Solomon Swartz, in Conewago township, Adams county, with a view of digging out iron ore. They have erected machinery and are now prepared for work. The prospects are said to be encouraging for large quantities of iron ore.

The gold coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of July was $37,200 in double eagles, besides 969 883 refined bars; the silver coinage during the same period was $58,382.06; the nickel coinage was $11,000 and the copper coinage was $7,500—making a total of $697,341 85.

On the 13th of last July the free baths of the Bedford Street Mission, Philadelphia, went into operation. During the succeeding month, up to the 12th inst., one thousand six hundred and thirty-six women, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven girls, six hundred and seventy-three men, and two thousand six hundred and ninety boys enjoyed bathing facilities afforded by the mission, making a total of six thousand eight hundred and eighty-six baths given since the mission undertook the work. One of the good results of this work is that the pestilential fever has entirely disappeared from the district, and the people are in a cleaner and healthier condition than they ever were before.

A correspondent of the Greensburg *Herald* says they have in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, a girl who beats the Chester county girl, whose exploits in harvesting we recorded a few weeks ago. This young lady, Miss Ann Lash, has broken a young colt which her father gave her, cultivated nine acres of corn, drove the reaper and cut ten acres of wheat, nine of oats and sixteen of grass. She is a girl of good education, and is a proficient in music. Can't they get up a match for the "championship" in this matter? They are all the rage just now.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Sullivan county have nominated Thomas J. Ingham for Assembly, and appeal to Bradford county through the Bradford *Reporter* to confirm their choice. It is said that Hon. James H. Webb will be one of the nominees of the latter county, which makes its nominations on the 29th inst.

The Democratic conference will meet at Chambersburg on the 24th inst., to place in nomination a candidate in the Sixteenth Congressional district.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says: The formal withdrawal of Mr. McSherry from the Congressional struggle turns out to be no withdrawal at all. Either his letter to the *Inquirer* was a blind, or he took a sober second thought and reconsidered the matter. At all events, when the Convention on Monday last put in nomination and voted, it proceeded to allow him to name his own conferees, a paper was at once handed in with the names all "cut and dry." The ruling seemed to be understood. It was rumored that an alliance offensive and defensive is on foot between Adams, Franklin and Somerset, to choke Judge Smith, of Fulton, and Meyers, Wm McClellan, of Franklin, now wants the nomination. If McClellan can't make it, Franklin is to go for McSherry's scalp on the report. But we don't believe that card will win.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that the inharmonious Democracy bid fair to lose a Congressman in this State this fall. In the Fifteenth district, composed of Lancaster, Perry, and York counties, the fight over the nomination has been very bitter, and threatens to end in a rupture. In Cumberland county, where the Democratic county system is in operation, Mr. John B. Bratton, editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, succeeded in defeating the present Representative, the honorable H. J. Haldeman. The latter, however, has succeeded in carrying York county, and Perry county having pledged him its support, his renomination is secured. The greatest of bitterness prevails, and the friends of Mr. Bratton express their determination to run him as an Independent candidate. The vote at the last Congressional election in this district stood: Haldeman, Democrat, 15,818; Smul, Republican, 12,819. The Republicans now have a splendid opportunity to elect a Congressman from a generally strong Democratic district. A popular candidate and energetic work will do it.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Twenty-first District has been appointed to meet at Lewiston, on Tuesday, August 30.

Gen. Jno. Cochran, of Bucks county, Pa., has withdrawn as the removal candidate for the Legislature in Cambria county, and an adjourned convention has been called to meet at Ebensburg on the 26th inst., to nominate another candidate.

From all appearances the first bit of British America that "inevitable destiny" is likely to annex to the United States, is the region of the Red River of the North, though it must be confessed that the people of the Dominion of Canada are making rapid strides toward representation in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington. Two Senators and five Representatives have terminated in an attempt at a closer political union between the Red River country and the Dominion, but unfortunately topography interferes with that, for land and water, by railroad, steamboat, forest trail and bark canoe, it is farther from Ottawa to Fort Garry, through British possessions, than it is from Washington, via the United States, to Fort Garry. Not in actual distance, maybe, but in time and in facilities for travel. To get around this difficulty some enthusiastic Britons have proposed to build a railroad from Ottawa to the Red river and on through British territory to the Pacific. Imagine a railroad through the rough, wintry and almost tenantless country north of Lake Superior. It would certainly be the most wonderful achievement of English engineering, for it would be the most expensive work yet attempted and would not need a station oftener than every five hundred or one thousand miles. The fact is, there is only one avenue of communication between the people of Riel's late dominion and the civilized world, and that is via the United States and the Red River valley. As we said above, topography interferes with the annexation scheme and is the strongest ally of American annexation.

The Philadelphia papers can't get over feeling good that the census is likely to enumerate more residents within their municipality than New York can count on Manhattan Island. Indeed Philadelphia deserves to grow, for poor people there have room enough for their own homes, with grass and trees for children to enjoy, without being crowded into rookeries of tenement houses. The *Inquirer* says the building business continues active, and the number of new buildings for dwelling houses, factories, stores, and other purposes will be larger than it was last year, when fifty-five hundred and three entirely new buildings were erected in the city, and over eleven hundred altered and enlarged.

In the last ten years there were erected in Philadelphia thirty thousand and seven buildings, of which twenty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine were dwelling houses, five hundred and forty-five were stores, five hundred and twenty-four factories, and fifty-four foundries.

Thus Philadelphia has gone on and on, stretching out her streets in a constant invasion of the green fields of the country, and making it is, not only in the territory within our bounds, but in the actual number of buildings used for habitations, manufacture, business and public purposes, the largest city in the United States."

For the Americans residing over seas to celebrate the Fourth of July among themselves as best their numbers would permit, has long been customary, but Dr. Rea, United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, on the 94th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, threw open the festivities to all the people, and for the first time Irishmen in Ireland celebrated our nation's *fete* day. The proceedings took place at Dr. Rea's residence at Beechcroft, Holywood, and were numerously attended. The "Star-spangled banner" floated by the Union Jack, a band played, the refreshments were served, and fire-works were exhibited, all in brilliant style. To make the affair more homelike in the American sense, the Rev. D. Magill, L.L. D., made a long speech to the toast, "The President of the United States," and other gentlemen made speeches to toasts of "Queen Victoria," "Peace," "Ireland," "Russia," "Prussia," "Spain," &c., as well as to gentlemen present, and all concluded that America's a fine country and the Fourth of July's a nice occasion, worth repeating. These things we gather from a report in the Belfast *Northern Whig*, furnished by a friend of the COMMERCIAL.

AMONG the multitude of murders constantly occurring in New York city there is occasionally one worth speaking of at this distance, either for the prominence of its actors or victims, or for its peculiar barbarity. Peculiar barbarous was the murder of Thomas Shea, on the day of murderer John Real's funeral. Shea was a bricklayer, and on that Sabbath, with no fear of the Excise Law before him, furnished drinks to crowds of men on the streets to see the funeral of Real, whom drink had driven to crime. Two days after customers and Shea were quarreling, the dispute having arising in regard to Real's execution, when Robert Munday, who lived over the saloon and had been a bricklayer, fell

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 19, 1870.

The local money market is but moderately active, and there are no changes from the rates last quoted. Lenders, as a matter of course, are desirous of stiffening the rates for loans as the season approaches for a heavier demand for loans, and prefer in many instances to let their balances remain idle rather than have their money locked up at low rates. Considerable inquiry for loans from parties who are contemplating the tanking of oil, should there be a further decline in the price of that article. Permanent investments are being made in mortgage securities, which are taken sooner or after by persons who control large amounts of trust funds in the settling of estates.

—In our local stocks we have no changes to report, owing to the dullness of the market. The Government bond market to-day seems inclined to recede from the advances recently made, but the changes were trifling.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds '81	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '62	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	108	108	108
Gold	118	116½	116½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116½
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort.	110
Central Pacific Railway	92½
Currency Pacific	83

—At the beginning of the war it was argued, with some reason, that if the Prussians were defeated, and German capital disturbed by the occupation of the German money markets by French armies, and if large loans were made, either forced or voluntary, to the Prussian government, our bonds would be sent home for sale, and the drain of gold sent back for them would cause an advance in its price. The Prussian victories removed that fear, but now we find that the war has so diminished our export of all domestic products, except breadstuffs, that the gold is steadily being drained out of the country. On August 13 the Treasury held $146,619,000 of gold. Of this amount $53,430,000 was held against gold certificates, in which amount is included the most of the $23,000,000 shown to be held by the New York banks; and these last probably in all the States east of the Mississippi not over $20,000,000 of actual gold, including that in the Treasury. If we add $50,000,000 for what is in circulation on the Pacific coast, we have a total of $170,000,000 as all the gold in the United States. Now, when it is remembered that $23,000,000 have been exported in the last five weeks, it will be seen that at this rate it is the possible prolongation of war that presents matter for the gravest consideration. Should the war last six weeks, the stock of cash gold in the market would be exhausted, and we would then have to depend on the sales of the Treasury, and if it was apparent that this gold was leaving the country as rapidly as now, it would be a question whether the Treasury could reduce its stock of gold under such circumstances without affecting European confidence in United States bonds. Again, at such a time the Governments at war found it necessary to put new issues of their securities on the market, as they probably would, it is not improbable they would resort to exceptional rates in increasing such distrust of American bonds, in order to draw capital out of American securities, and get their loans voluntarily taken. All these things will become probabilities if the war lasts six weeks or two months.

—The reported illness of Commodore Vanderbilt had a depressing effect on the Railway share market at the New York Stock Exchange this morning, Central dropped to 91¾, and Lake Shore to 96¾. Later in the day, when it became known that his sickness was not so serious as at first reported, there was a sharp recovery, but upon the whole the market is dull and unprofitable, except, perhaps, to the shorts.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 19, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Cent'l & Hudson	92¾	93⅛	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	93¼	———
N. Y. Central scrip	93	93⅛	———	———	93⅛	———	———
Erie	22⅝	———	———	———	22⅝	———	———
Reading	93⅝	93¾	———	———	———	———	———
Harlem	125	———	———	———	———	———	———
Michigan Centl	118½	———	———	———	118½	118½	118½
Do Southern	90¾	90¾	91	91	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	135¼	135	———	———	———	———	———
Cleve. & Pitts	104	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	———	———
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	———
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	———
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	———
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	———
Do preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	———
Wabash	50¾	———	———	———	50¾	———	———
Do preferred	76	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	———	———
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	———	———
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	———	———
Pacific Mail	87¾	87¾	87¾	———	———	———	———
Adams Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	68	———
American	62¾	62¾	62¾	———	———	———	———
United States	42¾	42¾	42¾	———	———	———	———
Gold	116	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	———

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¼	93⅝	———	¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93⅞	93¾	———	⅛
Erie	22⅞	22⅝	———	¼
Reading	93⅝	93¾	⅛	———
Harlem	125	———	———	———
Michigan Centl	118½	118½	———	———
Illinois Central	135¼	135	———	¼
Lake Shore	97	96¾	———	¼
Cleve. & Pitts	105¾	104¼	———	1½
Northwestern	82	81¾	———	¼
Do. preferred	85¾	84¾	———	1
Rock Island	113⅝	112⅝	———	½
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	———	———
Do. preferred	76	76¼	¼	———
Wabash	51½	50¾	———	¾
Do. preferred	79	76¼	———	2¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	———	———
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	———	———
Pacific Mail	87¾	87¾	———	———
Adams Express	68¼	67¾	———	½
Wells Fargo	38	37¾	———	¼
American	62¾	62¾	———	———
United States	42¾	42¾	———	———
Gold	116½	116¼	———	¼

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway during the second week in August:

1870	$72,219 21
1869	44,520 65
Increase	$27,741 56

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, August 19, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has not changed in its material features to any extent, and grows as to require notice. Dealers, while looking forward for better times, do not complain of the present. Indeed they seem rather to court a little leisure that they may have time to discuss the European war and its future bearings upon the commerce and trade of the country. The weather is all that could be wished—all clear and bracing, with the thermometer at the right temperature for comfort. Trade for the season is good and is daily increasing. The rivers are again nearly "touching bottom," which, however, they have not done this season yet. Flour still remains steady and unchanged, mills and stores being amply supplied and doing a fair business. Buyers are still holding off for better terms, but when they will get them is beyond our ken. The receipts have fallen off since our last, all kinds only being received. We have no changes to note in either bacon, provisions, or groceries, dealers reporting the market quiet and firm, with a reasonable trade doing for the season. The domestic retail market is well supplied, and prices are not exorbitant, all things considered.

Below are the wholesale rates as reported by the leading business men in the different branches of trade:

GROCERIES—Trade active and prices unchanged. Sellers and buyers still apart in their views. Sales are reported as follows:

SUGAR—Trebled, powdered and granulated 10½c, A coffee 10c, B coffee 13½c, extra 13½c, Porto Rico, 11c for fair, 12c for prime.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 25c; Java 27c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@11c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12c; Molasses sugars 9½@10c, being an advance of ¼c ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₰ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 50@60c ₰ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—In this department prices are firm and unchanged, and trade is reported brisk. Receipts since our last were light. We continue to quote: Shoulders, plain, in quantity 10½c; jobbing lots 11c. Sugar cured Hams, 15@16c. Sides, ribbed, 13½@13½c. Clear 13½c. Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c. Dried Beef, canvassed 18c. Mess Pork, $18.

LARD—In tierces, pressed, sells at 13c; half barrels 13½; kegs, 13½ ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quinces, 6c; apples, 5@5½c. Apples being light, the supply was quickly the demand.

SOAP—Sales, 30 bbls. Dr. Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No 1, 6c.

WHISKY—Has declined slightly, and we quote: Bonded, $2 05; free, $2 10. Small sales at $1 00 ₰ gallon; prices of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts are increasing. Prices have slightly declined.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12½ ₰ cb.

SALT—The supply of store at the canals; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania Perry & Co.'s brands sold at $3 00@3 00 ₰ case.

HAY—Hay is arriving freely, and prices are weaker. We are reported sales at a variety of prices ranging at $15@16 ₰ ton.

FLOUR—Notwithstanding the troubles "over the seas," the leading article of commerces on this side is quiet and steady, and prices firm. The supply is ample to meet all demands, and holders are not disposed to lower their figures to effect sales, nor will purchasers take more than they really need for immediate use. We quote: Mills, Ohio Grays brand, $8 85; per bbl; in sacks, $8 50 ₰ bbl, nine pound; bulk $8 25; sacks $7 85; extra Mills, bbls $7 40; sks $7 10; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 15; sks $6 80; National $8; Handle $7 75; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour firm, quiet and unchanged; sales in bbls at $6 50. In sacks $6 50. Corn meal is moderately good, still the general belief is that prices are bound to come down, hence not a single order beyond the actual requirements of the house is purchased, the end is not yet.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last are fairly, and sales are made readily at $3 00@3 20 ₰ bbl.

BRAN—We are not in receipt of any. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₰ ton; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at 91@91½ ₰ bush.

POTATOES—The stock on hand is large, the quality excellent and prices lower; sales are made at $1 @2@2 60 per bushel.

LARD—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pittsburgh No 1 tierces, 13½c; No 2 at 13c; No 2 at 12½c; No 3 at 12c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@4c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull not withstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

CANDLES—We have no change to note. Sales were reported in a regular way at the following: Mould 12½c, star 20c and stearine 18@19c ₰ lb.

SCREWS—The market contains a fair supply. We can report regular sales at $3@3 50 ₰ box.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

GRAIN—Just now it is difficult to arrive at correct figures as regards the grain market, arising from the difficulty of separating the old from the new rates. Both are arriving freely, the number of sacks of wheat since our last being 1,317; corn, 658 sacks; oats, 839 sacks; barley, 146 sacks, and 1 car load rye-red white $1 25@1 30; white, $1 30@1 35. The supply was in excess of the demand. Oats without change—new selling at 65@66c; old, sales were made at 70@72c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn—New, slightly improving, and holders are firm in their views. The stock on hand is light. Barley—Our report sales of shelled at 95@96c; some dealers however refuse to accept less than $1. Rye—We have nothing new to note; the nominal quotations are 90@95c. Barley—The demand is improving, but the stock is quite small. Everything in sight the market is expected to open at $1@1 05 ₰ bush.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 90@2 75 ₰ bbl; Rosendale $3 @3 50 ₰ bbl.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied with young chickens, which are selling at from 50 to 60c per pair.

SCRAP—Sales, 30 bbls Dr. Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No 1, 6c.

WHISKY—Has declined slightly, and we report sales of Monongahela at $2 05@2 10 ₰ gallon; prices of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts are increasing. Prices have slightly declined.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12½ ₰ cb.

SALT—The supply of store at the canals; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania Perry & Co.'s brands sold at $3 00@3 00 ₰ case.

HAY—Hay is arriving freely, and prices are weaker. We are reported sales at a variety of prices ranging at $15@16 ₰ ton.

FLOUR—Notwithstanding the troubles "over the seas," the leading article of commerces on this side is quiet and steady, and prices firm. The supply is ample to meet all demands, and holders are not disposed to lower their figures to effect sales, nor will purchasers take more than they really need for immediate use. We quote: Mills, Ohio Grays brand, $8 85; per bbl; in sacks, $8 50 ₰ bbl, nine pound; bulk $8 25; sacks $7 85; extra Mills, bbls $7 40; sks $7 10; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 15; sks $6 80; National $8; Handle $7 75; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour firm, quiet and unchanged; sales in bbls at $6 50. In sacks $6 50. Corn meal is moderately good, still the general belief is that prices are bound to come down, hence not a single order beyond the actual requirements of the house is purchased, the end is not yet.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last are fairly, and sales are made readily at $3 00@3 20 ₰ bbl.

BRAN—We are not in receipt of any. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₰ ton; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at 91@91½ ₰ bush.

POTATOES—The stock on hand is large, the quality excellent and prices lower; sales are made at $1 @2@2 60 per bushel.

LARD—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pittsburgh No 1 tierces, 13½c; No 2 at 13c; No 2 at 12½c; No 3 at 12c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@4c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull not withstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

CANDLES—We have no change to note. Sales were reported in a regular way at the following: Mould 12½c, star 20c and stearine 18@19c ₰ lb.

SCREWS—The market contains a fair supply. We can report regular sales at $3@3 50 ₰ box.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

GRAIN—Just now it is difficult to arrive at correct figures as regards the grain market, arising from the difficulty of separating the old from the new rates. Both are arriving freely, the number of sacks of wheat since our last being 1,317; corn, 658 sacks; oats, 839 sacks; barley, 146 sacks, and 1 car load rye-red white $1 25@1 30; white, $1 30@1 35. The supply was in excess of the demand. Oats without change—new selling at 65@66c; old, sales were made at 70@72c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn—New, slightly improving, and holders are firm in their views. The stock on hand is light. Barley—The demand is improving, but the stock is quite small. Everything in sight the market is expected to open at $1@1 05 ₰ bush.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 90 @

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

thought fit, Lorraine and Alsace; she would have in France only a neighbor lessened in territory and lowered without the hope of recovery, subject to a political crisis, of which it will require ten or twenty years before it will be over; she remains inconstestably in possession of the first rank among the Powers of Western Europe. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be beaten, what has she to lose? At the very worst the boundary of the Rhine. In point of fact her territorial integrity is not interfered with; her power of expansion as representative of the Germanic idea remains what it was before; her internal constitution rests intact; her power and her military renown will be shaken for a time, it is true, but she will remain in full possession of all the elements necessary for her recovery. For Prussia, in a word, defeat means simply loss of time; for France it would be equivalent to ruin. The first risks, all the most, to see her present compromised and her advance delayed, while the second puts her fortune and her position in the world. So reasons M. Bismarck, and it is from such arguments that he derives the serenity of mind to-day, just as it enabled him, for four years to brave us unceasingly. He piques himself on the fact that he led us where and how he pleased. He has the conviction that he has, on his part, secured all the advantages on his side before beginning the game, and he thinks himself, at least, sure that will not lose even if he does not succeed in winning. The calculation is worthy of the profound politician who prepared and made the Prussia of 1866; but M. Bismarck's sagacity has met with a first surprise in seeing France acclaim the war, and her people range themselves around their government instead of separating from it. Perhaps this is not the only miscalculation that this result of the surprise may entail upon him, in spite of his confidence that he has foreseen everything."

Railroads in the Present European War.

[From the N. Y. Herald of Thursday.]

There are few who will contest the assertion that had not railroads been used in the United States the recent great struggle between the North and South, if terminated at all in favor of the Union, would have required many more years of painful sacrifice. In the war of 1812-15, with Great Britain it cost six weeks' delay and many times the present value of a barrel of flour to convey such a barrel from New York to Lake Erie. In 1861-65 the numbers of men, the quantity of stores and the tremendous paraphernalia of war conveyed in a day or two to scores of million hundreds of miles distant amazed the world. As early as 1859 the French had done marvellous things in this way when they landed the Italians against Austria. In eighty-six days—that is to say, from the 10th of April until the 5th of July—they transported 604,381 men and 129,227 horses over railroads, and the speed of these the Lyons road alone threw 227,689 men and 36,358 horses upon the Italian frontiers. Upon our own continent, and at this time it is needless to dwell, while they are so fresh in the memory of all present citizens. Both in 1866, when operating against Austria, the Prussians defied all previous examples in the celerity of their advance by railroad to the front. In twenty-one days they transported 197,000 men, 55,000 horses and 5,309 wagons, in perfect condition, over distances varying from 120 to 360 miles, or much less, in the average, than the space over which their armies now have to be moved in prosecuting the invasion of France. As Napoleon is said to have remarked, "Providence be on the side of the battalions," and in fact the perfection of military science consists in massing a superior force on the right point at the right moment. The immense acceleration of movement by means of steam and railroads has revolutionized the art of war in its influence upon the result. But it is quite surprising to read the opposition that these views, now familiar to every intelligent lad, encountered only thirty years ago. At that time it was considered in Europe that the same means of transportation could not be used for a day's journey of 350 miles and at the end of that time by change of cars and many fearful accidents—provided but all these notions proved fallacious. Time, money, food, clothing, horses and wagons had to be found, to be vastly economized; and as for casualties, the proportion was found to be less than on the old foot march. Infantry and artillery, their munitions and equipments are naturally disembarked more rapidly than cavalry and artillery. In Germany the cars intended for the transportation of troops, horses and artillery are provided with from three to four axles and six to eight wheels. Each axle is calculated to bear the weight of from twenty to twenty-five men, or two to three fully equipped horses. One field piece or one army wagon is reckoned for every two axles, or two pieces or wagons for every three axles. For the heavier trains two locomotives are employed, both pulling, or one pulling and the other pushing. Such a double train, say the military journals of Prussia, with thirty-eight to forty cars, will convey a battalion of one thousand men along with their ammunition wagons and the horses of the officers. One of from thirty to thirty-six cars will transport either a battery of field artillery of six guns and their caissons, leaving half of the ammunition wagons and the two leaders of every six-horse team to follow on a single train, or a squadron of one hundred and fifty mounted men and one hundred and sixty horses, the latters accompanying their animals. A rocket battery requires only a single train and one locomotive carefully arranged. The relative weights, time and distances the conclusion is that a division of ten thousand men—eight battalions, two regiments of cavalry and two batteries on the German plan—might be carried one hundred and twenty miles on a long summer's day, a double track and favorably existing all things being in good order. This, at least, is about the rate at which the Prussians have proceeded towards the Rhine, only that by peculiar effort they managed to get nearly twenty thousand men through on each railroad line in the twenty-four hours. Thus, in the lapse of ten days, they presented two hundred thousand men on their frontier in addition to such troops as they had already in stations near the scene.

Thus, as time and distance are abridged by science, so is the continuance of wrong and oppression shortened in the same proportion. Lightning gives the order, steam conveys the force, mechanism and chemistry strike the blow. Armies, smitten as it were by the blazing sword of the archangel, melt away in a flash of light and a wreath of smoke, and empires founded upon force are swept from the scene. Those only which are rooted in the hearts of men and established on the eternal rock of truth survive.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Captain Hazeltine, of the regular army, was shot in Gallipolis, Ohio, Tuesday, by a man named McDevitt. The ball entered his mouth, inflicting a dangerous wound. Hazeltine had McDevitt dismissed from the army. McDevitt was arrested and is in jail.

Anderson's shoe store, in Wheeling, was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss between $5,000 and $8,000, partially insured.

A duel took place at Savannah, Ga., yesterday morning between Richard Aiken and Ludlow Cohn, two well known citizens. They exchanged five rounds, when the latter was mortally wounded. Aiken was unhurt.

The planing mill and sash factory of Evitts Bros., Auburn, New York, was burned Thursday night. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000.

The loss by the burning of Canyon City, Cal., was $250,000.

The Anti-Chinese Convention at San Francisco adopted a lengthy platform. It approves the eight hour system, denounces the importation of Coolies, repudiates all acts of violence against the Chinese, asserts that their exclusion is accomplished by legislation, demands the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, opposes the subsidizing of steamship lines used for the importation of Coolies or corporations employing them.

The population of California is estimated at six hundred thousand.

A heavy hurricane in Canada yesterday morning was very destructive to property throughout the country, and in Quebec harbor some shipping was damaged.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Saratoga, New York, having appointed a committee to suppress gambling houses, Ford and Allen closed their establishment on Wednesday. On Thursday the officers visited Mrs. Morrissey's place, and took an inventory of its implements, which he agreed to deliver to them on Monday.

The bodies of two of the three burglars, who murdered the young man Merrick in Halpern's store at Binghampton, New York, Wednesday morning, were found yesterday in the Chenango river. They had attempted to cross the river and were drowned. Both had been injured in the fight with the clerks at the store.

The dispatch announcing the illness of Vanderbilt, which purported to be signed by the city editor of the *Troy Times*, was forged, and efforts are on foot to ascertain the author.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Troy, New York. Sterry Hunt is President of the Association. On Thursday evening, the retiring President, Colonel Gray, read his address before the annual address, after which the members attended a reception at the house of the Mayor.

The first annual exhibition of the Indianapolis Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association, commenced on September 31, and continuing throughout the week, promises to be the most successful of the kind ever held in the Northwest.

Mens. Damond, a dancing master, has entered suit against the Nashville *Republican Banner* for ten thousand dollars damages, the *Banner* having copied from the Toledo *Blade* an article touching his swindling operations in Toledo. Letters from other points where he has lived have been received, giving very incomplete and confused accounts of his antecedents. Damond left Thursday night on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Ex-President Fillmore has issued a call for the Southern Commercial Convention to convene at Cincinnati October 6th. The basis of representation is the same as that adopted at the Memphis Convention.

The Missouri River Presbytery at Omaha adjourned to meet at Brownsville, Nebraska in April next. A special communication was appointed for a new Church of Dr. Monell, who was expelled over a year ago, on the charge of having written an indecent letter to a young lady.

Charles Waldu and wife have reached Chicago on their way to Southern Missouri in charge of an officer, accused of the murder of William Newman, who was found hanged at Marshfield, Webster county, Missouri, in October, 1867. They were captured a few days since in Fairabault, Minnesota.

No rain has fallen in the region around Ottawa, Canada, for more than two months and the whole country is as dry as a tinder. On Thursday night there was a terrible gale, and the destruction to life and property was very great. Several vessels have been driven ashore, lost, losing $8,000 to $10,000 each. Gilmour's lumber-piling ground burned with six million feet of lumber; loss, $40,000. The fire has destroyed within twenty miles of the city property worth $800,000, and the city is in considerable danger.

Four Cincinnati boys, John Barton, Eddy Barton, Elias Gregg and James Moore, from ten to sixteen years of age, were drowned last evening by the upsetting of a skiff in Licking river.

Thomas McCoy, of Dry Ridge, Grant county, Kentucky, a young man of respectability, hung himself last Thursday.

In a duel at Savannah, yesterday morning, between Richard Aiken and Ludlow Cohn, two well known citizens, they exchanged five rounds. The latter was mortally wounded. Aiken was unhurt.

The Phoenix Oil Works, owned by Malcolm Lloyd, at Gibson's Point, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, have been partially destroyed by a fire originating from an explosion of gas. The still man was badly injured. Loss heavy.

Dwelling Struck by Lightnig.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., August 19.—The residence of Mr. J. Abbott, of this place, was struck by lightning about six o'clock this evening, and set on fire. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Papal Nuncio to be Withdrawn from Austria—American Sailors' Monument—Cardinal Antonelli Declares that Papal Infallibility is Fully Proclaimed and in Force, &c., &c.

Papal Nuncio to Leave Austria.

ROME, August 19.—The Pope has decided to recall the Nuncio from Vienna, on account of Austria's abrogation of the Concordat.

Monument to American Sailors.

LONDON, August 19.—The crew of the American war steamer Juniata have resolved to erect a monument to their five comrades, who died of small-pox.

Infallibility in Full Force.

PARIS, July 19.—Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a letter to the Papal Nuncio at Belgium, saying that the Holy See has heard that some of the bishops think that the apostolic constitution including the dogma of infallibility, proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council July 18th, is not obligatory upon the church, so long as it has not published solemnly and officially by the Pope. The Cardinal says that every one should understand this view is an error. The Constitution was fully promulgated on the 18th. The Pontiff confirmed it. It was advertised in all the usual places and is binding upon the whole Catholic world without further notice.

Almost an Entire Crew Perish from Vomit.

LONDON, August 19.—Almost the entire crew of the bark A. W. Singleton, from a Cuban port, bound to Greenock, perished of vomit.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 19.—The steamship Russia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, August 19.—The steamship European, from Quebec, was off here to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 19.—Consols for money 91⅝; account 91⅞. American securities easier: '62s, 89⅛; '65s, old, 87¼; '67s, 88½; 10-40s 85¾. Stocks easier; Erie 17¼; Illinois 110½; Great Western 25.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Cotton—Sales for the week 71,000 bales; export's 11,000; speculators 5,000; stock 520,000 bales; American 266,000; receipts for the week 22,000 bales, American 4,000 bales. Market firm; sales to-day 12,000 bales uplands at 8⅞@9d; Orleans 9@9¼d; afloat 9,000 bales; American 34,000.

Receipts of wheat for three days 10,000 quarters. American 5,000. California white wheat 10s 1d; red western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d

Western flour 25s. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s. Oats 2s 8d@3s 6d. Barley 5s. Pork 78s.

York quiet at 119s. Beef 111s and quiet. Lard 72s. Cheese 62s. Bacon—57s for Cumberland and 56s for short. Refined petroleum 13½d; spirits 1s 2d. Linseed £31 10s. Linseed cakes £10 15s@£11.

LONDON, August 19.—Whale oil dull at £36 10s@£37. Calcutta linseed 63@63s 6d and heavy. Sperm oil dull at 85s. Turpentine dull and easier at 28s 9d@29s.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Cotton firmer; spot 97 francs; afloat nominal.

PARIS, August 19.—Bourse closed firm yesterday; rentes 61 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 19.—United States bonds opened firm at 93@93½.

PARIS, August 19.—Rentes are quoted at 63 francs 70 centimes.

POLITICAL.

HILLSBORO, August 19.—The Democratic Convention for the Sixth Ohio District, yesterday nominated Colonel W. W. Denver for Congress.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Lieutenant Governor M. M. Allen was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Iowa district, at Oskaloosa, beating Judge Longbridge, the present member, and ex-Governor Stone.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1870.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF RAILROAD AID AFFIRMED.

United States Judge Woodruff has just given a decision affecting the constitutionality of the statute allowing towns to issue their bonds in aid of the construction of railroads.

ARSON.

A Temperance picnic, at Morrisania, was disturbed yesterday by a crowd under the influence of liquor, who attempted to burn a tent, one named Rogers, dangerously.

SPAIN'S CUBAN PUZZLE.

A New Solution Proposed—Colonizing the Island with Spaniards—Taking the Blacks Bodily to Africa to Form a Spanish Colony There.

Spain thinks of trying a new solution for the Cuban puzzle. Colonization with Spanish working men, agriculturists, is the new idea, for which, however, two ways are offered. A large number of Spaniards in Venezuela, and in possession of farms and ranches there, are desirous of coming to Cuba. They have petitioned the government to allot them lands here, and the request has been granted. Petitions of a similar nature have been received from other Spanish-American residents. It is hoped to draw settlers from Spain and the Canary Islands also, and, altogether, the scheme would work benefit to Cuba, whatever it might do for Spain's ownership. But the plan. The bulk of the new comers would be Spanish-Americans, and as such would not long be likely to endure anything short of freedom.

The negroes, free and enslaved, still remain to be disposed of, and in regard to them Captain General Rodas has a plan, seeming to be practicable as well as novel. The *free* blacks decreased from 232,491 in 1861, to 225,316 in 1867, while the slave population meanwhile increased from 368,550 in the same years to 561, though among these were about 3,000 free colored persons, or so-called *emancipados* changed into slaves, and about 12,000 liberated in Africa, until the year 1866, when the last expedition was landed on the Cuban coast. Rodas has proposed to the Government in Spain to take the black population in Cuba, men and women of equal numbers, and ship them off to Africa, giving them lands and farming utensils, arms, and establish these negroes in the fertile lands surrounding the fortified town of Cuyo, belonging to Spain. This plan, if carried out, would enable the Spaniards to colonize their African possessions, which are within a few hours' journey from the mother country, with a population already established, and speaking the Spanish language. Rodas, like all other intelligent and far-seeing Spaniards, knows that Spanish supremacy in the West Indies is merely a question of a few months or years, and that Spain's future grandeur lies in Africa. The government has entertained the motion favorably, and the only drawback seems to be unwillingness of these blacks to leave the island. If they can be induced to, a speedy termination awaits them unless they should be powerful enough to gain the upper hand and drive out the whites, as in Hayti or St. Domingo. This, however, is barely possible, as the United States would not wish to have a reason to say in case of a change of ownership of the Gem of the Antilles.

The Springfield (MASS.) *Republican* says it may be mentioned, as a commentary on the ignorance Colegrin cry about making the bread from our children's mouths to feed aliens," that there are now more laborers employed in the shoe business in North Adams, exclusive of the Chinese, than before the latter came, and, in fact, than before the strike. Mr. Sampson will, in a few weeks, send for fifty more Chinamen, making 150 in all. Of the seventy-two Chinamen he has now at work, all but four or five are doing full work. The only complaint one he will send back to San Francisco. These orientals continue peaceable, industrious, quiet and eager to learn. They go to Sunday school and behave like rational members of society.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116⅞@116⅝.

NEW YORK, August 19—P. M.

A SENSATION IN WALL STREET.

Wall street was this morning thrown into a state of agitation and excitement by a rumor from Troy that Commodore Vanderbilt had been seized with an apoplectic fit in that city, and that his recovery of life he would recover. This gave rise to a time a panic in stocks in which the Commodore was very largely interested, and weak holders made haste to realize at whatever price they would bring. The downward course was but natural. New York Central stock had sold down to 91½ scrip to 93¼, and Lake Shore to 86½, a decline of 1 to 1¼. Turpentine was easier at 28¾ 9d@29s.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton firmer; spot 97 francs; afloat nominal.

MONEY

More active at 5@6 per cent, on stock collaterals, with the bulk of the business at the higher rates. On Government loans at 4@5 per cent. Prime business paper 7@8 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Weak for good bankers' bills; the Germans are said to be again offering sterling at par to ½ premium. The regular quotations; prime bankers sax 109¾, but the market is nominal at 109¾, sight 110¼, and cable transfers 110¾.

GOLD

Market devoid of animation or speculative feature, and the temper of the market is weak, owing to no war news. The operations of speculators are confined to the stock market. The rates paid for having loans current were 3@3. for the use of, for borrowing, which indicates that the shorts freely covered yesterday. Clearances to-day were $6,000,000 at 6@116⅛, closing at 116¼ bid and 116⅜ asked. Clearances for the week, $30,000,000. Gold is reported at about $200,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady but dull. Coupons of 1881, 114½@114⅝; 1882, 114@114⅛; 1867, 113½@113⅝; 1868, 113½@113⅝; 10-40s, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 109@109¼; currency, 112½@112¾.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet and steady. Missouris, 91; Tennessees, 74; Virginias, 70; North Carolinas, 32; new North Carolinas, 32½.

STOCKS

Closed strong at the best prices of to-day, but still lower than yesterday. Cumberland, 37½; Quicksilver, 40; Western Union Telegraph 94½; Quicksilver 40; Mariposa, 12; Mariposa preferred, 32; Atlantic, 52½; Erie, 67¾; Wells-Fargo 124; American 62; United States 46; Pacific Mail, 208; New York Central, 93; New York Central Scrip 89¾; Erie 22¾; Erie preferred 46; Hazeltine, 50; preferred 125; Reading, 96½; Michigan Central 117½; Lake Shore 91½; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern preferred 84½; Rock Island 111; New Jersey Central, 97½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Pacific Mail 30¾; Wabash 86½; Wabash preferred 72; Fort Wayne 101½; Toledo & Wabash 72; Terre Haute 29; preferred, Chicago and Alton 119; Chicago and Alton preferred 132; Ohio and Mississippi 30½; Hartford and Erie 3½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 95½; Boston, Hartford & Erie, sub-treasury balance—Gold $99,815,822; currency $14,467,254.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 19.—The cattle market closed firm at the advance quoted yesterday, although the trade is dull. Receipts for the week 2,500 cars; shipments, 363 cars. Sheep closed strong at the decline quoted yesterday for Canada stock. Western slow of sale; several lots are in consequence going to the city trade. Receipts for the week 12,450 head. Hogs dull at the prices heretofore quoted. Receipts for the week 7,485.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 19.—The general features of the cattle market show no change from a week ago, receipts rather larger, and prices steady to firm; good butchering beeves commanded 7@ to quality; some fine Illinois steers, averaging 1,300 pounds, range from 8@8½c. No change in sheep and lambs; selling of a better quality than rule 7@8c higher. Sheep, 4½@6½c; lambs, 6@8½c. The only sale of hogs was 131 head Michigan at 8½c, averaging 195 pounds.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Cotton—receipts for the week 1,166 bales; exports 7,153 bales; sales for the week 2,200 bales; demand to-day fair, and prices firm; middlings 12½c; sales 825 bales; receipts 413 bales; exports 1,062 bales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheese, Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Architects—T. D. Evans.
Plain and Fancy Painting—John Stulen, Jr.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Masonic Hall—MacKoy's Hibernicon, Monday, August 22.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Wedding Cards and Invitations—R. S. Davis & Co.
Refinery for sale—J. C. Suffum.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
To Mechanical Engineers—Henry McAllister, Jr.
Iron-clad Sh p for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12.
Spalding's Glue.
White Lead—Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Crang—Hendrie's Mathematiative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
House for Sale—John A. Trimble.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.
Flannels, Dry Goods and Notions—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
St. Andrews' Church—Rev. John Bakewell.
Meeting—Fourth Company Duquesne Greys.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. T. Garrette.
Trunks—Jos. Lieber.
Commercial Saloon—John L. Buckalew.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Maps of the Seat of War—John W. Pittock.
Lloyd's War Map—John W. Pittock.
War Maps—John W. Pittock.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Lady Operators Wanted—Smithfield street.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. C. A. Dickey.
Coulton's War Map—John W. Pittock
Curry Commercial College—September 1st.
Proposals—M. C. Magill.
Boarding House Wanted—Martin.
First Unitarian Church—Rev. E. Squier, D. D.
Stray Steer—Robert Long.
To Spring Manufacturers—A. H. Rowand.
Keystone Foundry—M. Kier & Co.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Pere Hyacinthe Calls for a Free Council to Act Upon the Dogma—Statement Regarding it by the Bishop of Cleveland—The Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Father Hyacinthe publishes a long letter, in which he decides that Catholics are not bound to accept the doctrine of infallibility. Because for an Ecumenical Council to have any veritable authority it must be perfectly free, and in his opinion the present one has not been so, as proved by the repeated protests of so many illustrious bishops; and next he remarks that the representative character of the assembly will not be admitted by the Church at large, as he asserts that the bishops, who are the witnesses of faith, in the Council are not of that very character, and can only exercise their functions on truths which have always and everywhere been acknowledged. It, therefore, they cannot, on different points to their own Church cannot recognize the arbitrary work accomplished, and the Council will remain without authority. He therefore infers that in this manner a crisis of the most acute schism than has ever before existed. He says: At such moments every Christian has the right to speak and the duty to speak aloud and that of all. For myself, I feel an inferior pressure to accomplish that duty, and I will not evade it. I will deliver my soul: *Tu autem animam tuam liberasti.* I protest, therefore, against the proclamation of the infallibility of the Pope, such as it is formulated in the decree of the Council, which, my conviction is that I am a Catholic and that I desire to remain so. I believe that the Church in imposing on the creed of the faithful, a doctrine on which Holy Scripture and antiquity is disputed even to-day by numerous and eminent theologians, and which implies not a regular development, but a real change in the apostolic constitution of the church and in the immutable principles of faith. Because I am Catholic and wish to remain so, I protest with all my soul against these almost divine honors awarded to man, and to the principle of infallibility incompatible with the clay of which he is formed like us. One of the most illustrious bishops of Rhis Island, St. Gregory the Great, rejected, as a sign of anti-Christ, the title of Universal Bishop, which was offered him. What would he have said of that of Infallible? This is, in truth, the most really free and ecumenical. And above all, I appeal to God. Men have been impuissant to secure the triumph of truth and justice in the Almighty arise and take His cause in hand and judge it. The world is sunk in the most profound of light and peace, has intensified the darkness and increased the injustice and misery of the world. War responds to it as a terrible remedy to the social system. War is a scourge of God; but in the midst of the calamities that it causes therefore prepare the remedy? Is removing the sieve of liberty, of labor, of wealth and fruit, on which the Divine Spouse of the Church will construct the New Jerusalem?

Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, upon his return home was given a fine reception by his people, and in his address of thanks said, regarding the infallibility question, that they did not go to that Council as the tools of the Pope and by the authority of Christ. They published the declaration of the great truth that the Pope is infallible. He accomplished the work controlled by the spirit of Christ, he acts for Him and therefore cannot err. The Pope is not tyrannous, insult and misrepresentation had been heaped upon the Pope by his enemies throughout the world, but he never swerved from the above false impressions. The church was perishing for want of authority and they must firmly establish these great, immortal principles.

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STATE NEWS.

They are holding daily morning prayer meetings in Lancaster.

A parade of the order of American Mechanics is to take place at Allentown on the 22d of September.

A policeman in the employ of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at Dunbar, shot a negro cook, shot and killed a man named Jas. Hughes.

A young man named Anderson, son of Wm. Anderson, of East Freedom, Blair county, died suddenly several days ago from drinking lemonade from a tin vessel which had been painted with lead within eleven pounds in the aggregate.

In the Chambersburg Court, last week, Wm. Davis was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for outraging the person of a girl between nine and ten years of age. The crime was committed five years ago, since which time the victim managed to escape arrest, until recently.

Daniel Schell, of New Hamburg, Mercer county, fell from a canal boat on the night of the 13th and was drowned.

Andrew Butler, of Pine Creek township Jefferson county, while at work in a saw mill on the 13th, was caught by the saw and instantly killed.

From January 1st to August 12th there were rated from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia 1,666,767 thousand feet of lumber, 196,827,644 feet board measure.

The Uniontown *Standard* says: It may not be widely known, but there is in the town of Connellsville a printing press and all the paraphernalia of types and cuts necessary for job printing. The largest part of the press and much of the types were brought here from and worked by him, although a stone cutter by trade, he has turned off job printing that represents a neat appearance and is no way objectionable. This is laboring under difficulties, but in the sure stepping stone to fortune. Energy and enterprise want no better start.

THE working classes in England appear to be profiting by the occasion of the Franco-Prussian war to put forward their views as to their position and their rights and their duties. Several local meetings have been held, preliminary to calling mass meetings of the working men of London and of other centers of labor, to express their views on the subject of the present struggle. At these preliminary meetings the language held was significant of much that may be expected to be developed on the war. It was, in fact, denunciatory of the foreign policy prevailing for the past year and of the persons who conduct them, together with the aristocracy who sustain them. One speaker (Mr. Odger, the unsuccessful "working man's candidate for a seat in Parliament) said: "He hoped the Napoleons and Bismarcks and William no less. As long as they had arms, forces they would have kings, and as long as they had kings they would have war. They never had such an opportunity of telling kings and emperors that they—the English could do without them. In the present instance war had been declared without the consent of a nation and a debauched emperor." These sentiments were applauded to the echo.

A YOUNG New York benedict tells how in the first year of marriage he and his wife saved $428 out of an income of $20 per week; they had two rooms, furnishing, fuel, and lights cost $400. Marketing averaged thus per week: Three pounds of beef, 35 cents, $1 05; mutton chops, 66 cents; vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, &c., $1 00; butter, 25 cents; bread, &c., 75 cents; milk, 50 cents; vegetables and fruit, 75 cents; incidentals, 50 cents; total, $5 46 Clothes, &c., made up the $71 92. The second teacher pupils who entered last September, early all of them have already passed or contested examinations and are getting seven per cent. interest from a savings bank on $1,715 25. This is good, but I question much excessive economy in the beginning of life is that as the habit grows older it is apt to degenerate into a miser; hence that will do nothing in public behalf and has only one rule of action for every category, viz: "Not to do good will this do, but how much money can I save by letting it alone?"

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, August 18th, 1870:

Joseph Gilbert to Mary A. Gilbert, July 1, 1870; lots Nos. 105 and 106 in Gilbert & Alexander's plan, borough of Temperanceville $1,000

George Kruner to Charles Engle, April 1, 1870; 30 by 150 feet on Virginia street, borough of Mount Washington $1,000

Wm. G. Floyd to Rebecca Ford, August 3, 1870; lot No. 4 on Second street in plan of lots laid out by Forde, administrator, with buildings $3,500

Joseph Hilands to Elizabeth Conring—November 20, 1869; 4 acres 56 perches in Kilbuck township $600

James F. Stevenson, etal, to Richard L. Millar, March 1, 1870; lot 52 by 150 feet on Jones' & Lez-ander's plan, borough of Temperanceville $900

Richard L. Millar to George W. Gray, August 17, 1870; lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87 in Jones' y Petty's plan of the Sinclair farm, Versailles township, with buildings $2,000

James S. Craft to John Vernon, jr., June 23, 1870; lot by 83 feet on Fifth avenue, 2d ward, Pittsburgh $600

Joseph McDonald to James Davis, February 8, 1869; lot 142½ feet on Front street, village of Shousetown, with buildings $7,000

D. N. Courtney to Alexander Hilands, Jan. 31, 1870; 1 acre 21 6-10 perches in Kilbuck township, with buildings $534 91

O'evia Diller, etal, to J. E. McKelvey, May 5, 1870; 2 acres 92 perches in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $2,000

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Thursday, August 18:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	70°	7 A. M.	29 5-10
12 M.	80°	12 M.	29 5-10
6 P. M.	88°	6 P. M.	29 4-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; pleasant; ther. 84.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 80.
Baltimore—Clear; S. W.; ther. 80.
Cleveland—Cloudy; S.; ther. 80.
Detroit—Clear; S.; ther. 82.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 80.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 82.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 78.
Chicago—Clear; S. W.; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Cloudy; W.; ther. 80.
Little Rock—Clear; S. W.; ther. 82.
Omaha—Clear; N.; ther. 55.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 55.

List of Unclaimable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Rhsherd, George, Wilkins, Pa..... Cents,
Walls, M. S., Milton, Del..... 3

SARATOGA WATER, fresh from the Springs, on draught at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

ROBBERY.—Wednesday night a store near Burrettstown was entered by burglars, a safe blown open and fifty dollars in money stolen.

THE ARDARY ZOUAVES.—The Ardary Zouaves will give their first annual pic-nic at McFarland's Grove on the 23d inst.

EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER, on draught, just as it flows from the Spring at Saratoga, at Clark's Drug Store.

PERSONAL.—Alexander Kuch, formerly advertising agent for the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, has resumed a similar position on the Louisville *Volksblatt*.

A SENSATION IN A BANK.—One of the largest moose-keys in Burnell's Museum made an escape Thursday night and yesterday morning put in an appearance in the First National Bank, creating quite a sensation.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon an elderly man named McGuire, employed as a yard laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Fifth avenue crossing, was a shifting engine and severely injured. He was taken to his home in Spring alley.

SARATOGA WATER before breakfast. Clark's Drug Store open every morning at six o'clock.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—The fine passenger steamer Greenback, Captain J. H. Porter, will leave the Allegheny wharf, below the St. Clair street bridge, for the Tarentum camp meeting, on Sunday next, at eight o'clock. Fare for the round trip, one dollar and fifty cents. The boat will return the same evening.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—On Thursday the Sabbath School connected with the Presbyterian Church at Haselwood, Twenty-third ward—Rev. J. S. Stuchell, pastor—held their annual picnic in Haselwood's delightful grove on the hill above Haselwood. There was a large gathering of the children in attendance, and as various amusements had been improvised, the day was joyously spent.

THE EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.—The excursion party which left this city on Tuesday last, for Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls, via Oil Creek and Pithusville, Corry, the Great, rejected, as a sign of anti-Christ, the title of Universal Bishop, which was offered him. What would he have said of that of Infallible? This is, in truth, the most really free and ecumenical. And above all, I appeal to God. Men have been impuissant to secure the triumph of truth and justice in the Almighty arise and take His cause in hand and judge it. The world is sunk in the most profound of light and peace, has intensified the darkness and increased the injustice and misery of the world. War responds to it as a terrible remedy to the social system. War is a scourge of God; but in the midst of the calamities that it causes therefore prepare the remedy? Is removing the sieve of liberty, of labor, of wealth and fruit, on which the Divine Spouse of the Church will construct the New Jerusalem?

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AQUATIC.

The Race between Denmarsh and Kaye —List of the Pittsburgh Crews that will Participate in the Sept ember Regatta—Another Female Regatta at Glenwood To-day—Four Contestants.

The race between Nicholas Denmarsh, of the McKee Club, and Joseph Kaye, of the Pittsburgh Club, has created considerable excitement in boating circles during the past week, and an exciting contest is anticipated. The race is for a purse of $200, distance three miles. The contestants will start at five o'clock in the afternoon from the Monongahela Suspension bridge. Both men are in excellent condition; Kaye has been trained by Coulter, and Denmarsh by John B. Jones, of the McKee Club. Denmarsh will row in a paper boat called "The Stranger." Kaye will have the one in which Hamil rowed his last race with Coulter. A number of pools have been sold on the Constitution last evening, and considerable money was staked on the result. Denmarsh being the favorite. Kaye's friends, however, are confident of his success.

THE SEPTEMBER REGATTA.

Several Pittsburgh clubs have entered the lists for the September regatta.

The McKee club will have the following crew out: Conrad Meinhart, bow; Rooney Miller, stroke; Wm. Scharf, No. 2, and Nicholas Denmarsh, No. 3. They will row in their four-oared shell, "Wm. S. McKee."

The "Chambers" club will put out their four-oared boat Robert Chambers, with the following crew: Hays, bow; Henry Best, stoke; Solomon Mitchell, No. 2, and Tony Dilmore, No. 3.

THE FEMALE REGATTA TO-DAY.

There will be a picnic and another female regatta at Glenwood to-day. The distance to be rowed being two miles—a mile to stake boat and return. Two prizes, one of $40 and another of $20. In gold, are offered, and four crews—nine ladies each—have entered. Their names are Mis Lottie McAlice, Miss Ella Brown, Miss Lena Brown and Miss Maggie Lew. Lottie McAlice and Maggie Lew have been